

LEGISLATURE MEETS

Washington Lawmakers Called in Special Session.

CRIMINALS WOULD HAVE GONE FREE

Rands Law Repealed, and Another, Free from Defects, Enacted in Its Place—No Other Legislation Advised.

Olympia, Wash., June 12.—The special session of the Washington legislature convened in this city yesterday with 24 members of the senate and 56 members of the house present, 10 senators and 24 representatives being absent. When the senate adjourned last night it had accomplished a considerable portion of the work for which the extra session was called.

The judiciary committees of each house held a joint meeting in the morning and agreed to recommend the following course of action:

First—That the Rands law, which provides for the execution of condemned criminals in the penitentiary, shall be repealed before it goes into effect on June 13.

Second—The enactment of a law embodying the essential principals of the Rands law, but containing a saving clause providing for the execution of the criminals already condemned under the old system, viz: in the jail and by the sheriff of the county wherein the crime was committed.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the two houses met in joint session and Governor Rogers delivered his special message in person. He explained the gravity of the situation, from his standpoint, and stated that he would not have called the session if, in his judgment, there was not danger of several justly condemned criminals going free by reason of the complications arising from the Rands act. The governor stated, in conclusion, that there was considerable doubt of the validity of any legislation passed at this special session other than that specified in the call, and urged the legislature, in view of the doubt, to transact none other.

Immediately after the delivery of the message the senate met and passed the bill repealing the Rands law. The repeal contained an emergency clause. It was the intention to have the house pass the bill yesterday also, but while the senate was acting that body adjourned until today. When it meets today it will at once pass the bill, whereupon the governor's signature will be affixed to the measure. A new bill embodying the Rands law and the saving clause will then be introduced. It will pass both houses and the business for which the session was called will have been completed.

NOT FITZHUGH LEE, JR.

Officer Killed in Philippines Was Lieutenant Lee, of Engineers

Manila, June 13.—The officer named Lee, who was killed, not wounded, in the recent battle with the insurgents at Lipa province of Batangas, was Lieutenant Lee of the engineers, not Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., as previously cabled. The enemy encountered by Captain W. A. Wilhelm, of the Twenty-first infantry, with 50 men of that regiment, was met six miles east of Lipa, in Batangas province, and consisted of more than 200 of Malvar's followers, supposedly the command of Gonzales. The insurgents were defeated, but their losses have not been reported. Yates' troop, of the First cavalry is pursuing them. The American officers were planning to attack a force of the insurgents which was ahead of them, when they were fired on from one side.

Our loss consisted of two officers killed and six wounded and one private wounded.

The Washington tariff decision has been received by the United States Philippine commission, but the commissioners are unable to say whether the results will require a continuance of the military government.

The conditions offered to General Cailles, the insurgent leader in Laguna province, are not changed. They are uniform with those offered to other insurgents accused of murder.

THE SANTIAGO MEDALS.

Battle-Ship Oregon Will Be Represented on Them.

Washington, June 13.—Oregon is to be represented on the Santiago or West Indian medals. The picture of the commander of the fleet, Rear Admiral Sampson, will be on one side, and on the other a picture of the great battle ship which steamed around the South American continent in time to do effective service in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. A decision to place the Oregon on the medal was not only on account of the part she took in the battle, but because of the lesson she taught the navies of the world in making such a long voyage at sea, reaching the scene of the conflict ready for battle.

Walked Out of Court.

Butte, Mont., June 13.—While waiting for the judge to sentence him for murderous assault, which would have meant five years in prison, David Meagher this morning walked out of the courtroom and down the stairs. On the way he passed the deputy county attorney and pleasantly nodded to that official. It was not until the judge called on the prisoner to stand up and be sentenced that Meagher's escape was noticed.

ROOT'S SECOND SHARP NOTE.

Will Probably Have the Desired Effect on Havana.

New York, June 13.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Late advices from General Wood indicate that two or three members of the constitutional convention, who at first were most active and outspoken in their hostility to the Platt law, are now about to align themselves with the supporters of that law, and it is strongly intimated as probable that if a final vote is reached in the convention this week the Platt law without modification or qualification will be incorporated into the constitution of Cuba. The sharp note, the second on the subject sent by Secretary Root to the convention through General Wood, is believed to have had the desired influence at Havana. In this note the secretary of war sets forth plainly and unequivocally the attitude of this government as firm and unyielding.

This note apparently has made it plain to the leaders of the Radical party that in the end they would suffer in power and prestige by being exposed as the real and only obstructionists of Cuban independence. It is said that General Sanguilly, whose incendiary message to his constituents on the occasion of the adoption by the convention of the Platt law in modified form is generally regarded as the only radical who is still holding out uncompromisingly against acceptance. It is not expected that at its meeting the cabinet will make any further announcement in respect to Cuba, nor is it likely that any news will be given out concerning its deliberations on that subject.

It is more than likely that in view of the changing mood among the constitution makers at Havana the cabinet will discuss the form and date of promulgation of the electoral law for the first general election, and the organization and equipment of the Cuban republic. It is known that both Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox have been giving this phase of the subject considerable attention in detail in the last few days, and before the secretary of war left Washington for the Buffalo exposition he and the attorney general conferred on this matter at the request of the president.

Before the convention at Havana manifested a disposition to trifle with the Platt law it had been hoped in Washington official circles that the Cubans would be ready to hold their first general election by the last of October or the first of November next. If the convention conforms to the Platt law within the next two or three weeks, it is considered probable that the tentative plan can be carried out by the original date. If this should be done, it is believed that the president, in compliance with the Platt law, would be able to withdraw all American troops from the island soon after the beginning of the new year, and that by next spring the Cuban government will be wholly in the hands of the Cubans. In the meantime, a joint commission, representing the two countries, could be formulating some scheme of reciprocity, on which congress could act, and thus Cuban serious economic problems would be far advanced toward solution about the time the island attained independence and sovereignty.

GOVERNOR SAMFORD DEAD.

Alabama Official's Attack of Heart Disease Proved Fatal.

Montgomery, Ala., June 13.—William J. J. Samford, governor of Alabama, died tonight at Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he had been ill for some time of heart disease. Governor Samford had been in Tuscaloosa for several weeks, having gone there to attend a meeting of the trustees of the state university. He had been ill since before his inauguration as governor, but it was believed immediate danger of death had passed. While in Tuscaloosa, however, his illness returned with renewed violence and he became so dangerously sick that his physicians feared to remove him to Montgomery. Yesterday Governor Samford was thought to be improving, but he grew worse today and succumbed tonight. He was 54 years of age and a native of Alabama.

To Cut Off Food Supply of Boers.

Cape Town, June 13.—The military authorities are enforcing stringent restrictions in the distribution of foodstuffs northward from DeAar and southward from Bulawayo. Only essentials are permitted to be distributed, and these only in limited quantities, so as to deprive the Boers of this source of supply.

Swamped in a Squall.

Philadelphia, June 12.—A party of six persons, three men and three girls, while sailing on the Delaware river, this afternoon, off North Essington, a few miles below this city, were thrown into the water by the swamping of their skiff during a squall, and the three girls were drowned.

Bringing Home the Fifth Artillery.

Washington, June 13.—The quarter master general has been notified that the transport Pakling arrived at Nagasaki today from Manila, and orders were given for her to proceed to Seattle. This vessel carries the battery of the Fifth artillery, which took part in the Chinese campaign, and whose commander, Captain O'Reilly, lost his life in China.

DRY-DOCK CAPSIZED

Transport Ingalls Turns Over in Erie Basin.

FLOATING DOCK WAS OLD AND ROTTEN

Thirty Italian Laborers Were in the Hold of the Vessel and Have Not Since Been Accounted For.

New York, June 17.—While the United States transport Ingalls was in the balance dry dock at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, where she was about to undergo extensive repairs, she suddenly slipped from the blocks and capsized. One man is known to have been killed and many injured.

There were about 240 carpenters, machinists and others at work on the vessel and dock at the time. It is supposed that the vessel was thrown from an even keel by ballast improperly placed or by the shifting of the blocks on which she rested, causing her to list to starboard, driving the shearing beams through the rotten walls of the old floating drydock in which she was cradled. Besides the mechanics and other workmen who crowded the vessel and dock, preparing her for a voyage to Manila, about 30 Italian laborers are supposed to have been in the hold of the ship employed in shifting pig iron ballast. While the workmen were trying to escape the dock itself, overbalanced by the weight of the ship, turned on its side and sank in 50 feet of water. A number of the men were borne down into the water and jammed under and beneath the wreckage. How many were caught could not be learned to-night. Martin Anderson, a painter, was caught under the descending side of the ship and killed outright. Others were dragged out of the water badly injured or half drowned, and hurried to the hospitals.

Added to the horror of tonight was the uncertainty of the fate of the men in the vessel's hold. Some managed to get to the dock and leaped into the water as the vessel was sinking, but it is feared that the majority were less fortunate.

The Ingalls went into the drydock at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and about \$80,000 was to have been expended on her repairs. The dock in which she was placed was a very old one, having been constructed over 50 years ago. No one could be found tonight who could give an estimate of the damage caused by the disaster.

FERRY BOATS COLLIDED.

Probable Loss of Life in New York Harbor—Boats Badly Damaged.

New York, June 17.—The wooden side-wheeler Northfield, which has been in the service of the Staten Island Ferry Company for the past 38 years, was rammed tonight by the steel-hulled propeller Mauch Chunk, used as a ferryboat by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The collision occurred just off the Staten Island ferry slip, at the foot of Whitehall street, and in less than 20 minutes afterwards the Northfield, which was crowded with passengers, sank at the outer end of the Spanish Line pier in the East River. The Mauch Chunk, which was badly damaged, landed two dozen passengers who were aboard of her. Over 100 passengers of the sunken Northfield were dragged out of the water by people along shore, and the crews of the fleet of river tugs which promptly responded to the ferryboats' call for help. A few of the Northfield's passengers were hurt in the accident, and the police believe that some lives were lost.

Captain Daniel Gully, of the tugboat Mutual, who saw the ferryboats crash together, says that immediately after the collision between 25 and 30 passengers leaped into the water, and that many of these perished.

It is also declared that he is sure that over 100 of the Northfield's passengers were drowned.

Anarchists Will Shoot at Dummies.

New York, June 17.—The World says: "Wooden dummies, wearing metal chest-protectors, and representing the crowned despots of Europe, are to be set up in Liberty Park, Ridgewood, L. I., for anarchists to shoot at. This occasion will be the grand annual love feast of the anarchists of Greater New York. Johann Most will be marshal, chief patron and honored guest."

The anarchists, a year ago, passed resolutions declaring that the war which they had made upon capital and power had not met with success. So they organized themselves into a rifle club and bought the wooden dummies.

Deaths From Heat.

Chicago, June 17.—Although the temperature was milder today, there were three deaths attributable to the heat of the last three days.

Work of Army in Philippines.

Washington, June 17.—The War Department gave out statistics today showing: That up to January 1, 1901, the number of insurgents captured or surrendered was 21,497, together with 5,048 rifles, 56 field pieces, over 3,000 shells and balls, 575,600 rounds of ammunition, and 19 tons of powder. From January 1 to April 17, the number of captured included 247 officers, 2,459 men; the number surrendered was 820 officers, 6,492 men; or a grand total to date of 31,315 insurgents. To this is added 15,558 rifles; 45,000 pounds of ammunition, 408 bolos and 24 pieces of cannon.

Fire at Russian Navy Yard.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—A fire at the Galley's Island shipyard yesterday consumed the slips, the cruiser Wiljas and other vessels, the government and other buildings there and a large stock of timber. The flames also leaped the Neva-Pontanka canal, destroying several military warehouses filled with supplies.

According to the Novoe Vremya, 12 persons lost their lives in the flames. The damage done amounts to 10,000,000 roubles.

THE FASTEST BATTLESHIP.

Illinois Beats the Record for Vessels of Her Class.

Boston, June 14.—With the proud distinction of being the fastest battle ship in America, and the speediest of her class in the world, the new sea fighter Illinois came to anchor in President's Roads tonight after a most successful trial. Over the course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise and return, a distance of 66 nautical miles, she raced today under the watchful eyes of United States naval representatives, and established a new record by maintaining an average speed of 17.31 knots for four consecutive hours. Not only did she demonstrate that she was faster than any warship in her class of her size afloat, but she proved her ability to turn upon an enemy with extraordinary quickness by describing a complete circle within 300 yards, or little more than twice her length, in three minutes and 10 seconds, while ploughing through the sea at full speed.

Steadiness and reserve power characterized the performance of the ship throughout the entire test. The work of her engines was smooth and even, and the records of the day showed but one-tenth of a knot difference in speed between the northern run and the return run. The machinery easily met every requirement, and not an accident of any kind marred the success of the day. Rear Admiral Sampson, who was on board unofficially, and Rear Admiral Evans, who acted as president of the trial board, as well as the other naval officers who participated in her trial, were thoroughly pleased with the new champion, and as she steamed back to her anchorage with a broom at her masthead, the officials of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, whose three years of labor had such a happy climax, were enthusiastically congratulated.

The day could not have been more perfect for a trial of a battle ship. Hardly a breath of air ruffled the water as the vessel steamed out of Boston harbor. The Illinois was hardly a thing of beauty as she laid her course for Cape Ann, but the white wave turned up at her bow gave those on board the impression that she was out for a businesslike day's work.

For a part of the northward run the Illinois reached a speed of 17.84 knots, a maximum speed of 17.84, with a minimum of 16.97. The completed figures for the entire 66 knots gave 3:48:46 elapsed time, and the average speed 17.31 knots per hour, and at no time did she drop below 16.97.

ACCEPTED BY CUBA.

The Platt Amendment Is Now a Part of the Constitution.

Havana, June 13.—The Cuban constitutional convention yesterday accepted the Platt amendment by a vote of 16 to 11. The resolution to adopt was carried without discussion.

Immediately after the opening of the session, a majority of the committee on relations, submitted, as a substitute for the committee's former report, the Platt amendment as passed by congress, recommending that it be made an appendix to the constitution. The convention will now appoint a committee to draw up the electoral law.

Withdrawal of Troops.

Washington, June 14.—The news of the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention was received with general gratification here. The administration officials all along have felt confident that its ratification would be accomplished when the Cubans realized that this government was firm in its attitude regarding the amendment, and that its acceptance would be necessary before the United States would consent to withdraw its supervision from the island. Now that the Cubans have demonstrated their good faith in the United States, it is expected that a fairly speedy evacuation of the island will follow, contingent only upon the establishment of a stable government in the island.

Work on Naval Station.

Tacoma, June 13.—The transport Rosecrans and the revenue cutter Bear were towed to the Puget sound naval station, Bremerton, yesterday. The authorities expect that work on the vessel will proceed no faster than it would at Seattle or Tacoma, inasmuch as the machinists and boiler makers are expected to refuse to work. A delegate from the unions is visiting the naval station, and will endeavor to persuade the men to refuse to work on either vessel.

Arrival of the Oregon.

San Francisco, June 14.—The battle ship Oregon arrived late this afternoon from the Orient. Preparations had been made to make the home coming of the famous vessel a memorable one, but they were anticipated by the arrival of the vessel 24 hours earlier than she was expected.

Goldborough Broke Down.

Seattle, June 14.—The torpedo boat Goldborough, built by Wolff & Zwicker, of Portland, this afternoon went out on what was to have been her final official test and broke her rock shaft. The accident happened opposite the city, when the craft was under full speed. It is expected that the break will be repaired in 10 days or so. The Goldborough has successfully passed two tests.



RAISE THE CULVES.

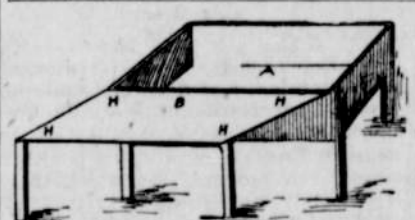
Evidently there is a better chance for profit now in growing young stock either for the dairy or for beef than at any time in the past ten years. But we have the statistics for the past ten years as sent out by the Agricultural Department at Washington. In 1890 there were in the United States 36,849,024 cattle. In 1895, 34,364,216. Since that time there has been a steady decrease of about two million head per year, until in 1899 there were but 27,974,225. In 1890 there were 589 cattle to each one thousand inhabitants, and in 1899 only 373 to each thousand. As the number has decreased the price has increased. The reports of the Kansas City stock yards show the following prices for prime steers on Aug. 10 for three years: In 1897, \$4.80 per hundred pounds, 1898 same date \$5.25, and in 1899 \$6.20. It is said that there are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 by more than 2,500,000. Nor is the decline in numbers in the United States alone. Cuba was said to have about eight hundred thousand cattle in 1895, and at the close of the war had but twenty-five thousand. There must have been a great reduction in South Africa since the Boer war began, and Australia has been heavily drawn upon to feed British troops. If five or ten years ago farmers in New England or any of the United States could not raise or fatten beef profitably to sell at the price Western beef cattle cost when brought here, it does not follow that they cannot do both now. Six dollars and a quarter per hundred pounds in Brighton for the best grade of steers to-day should leave a margin for profit to the feeder. If he feeds to the best advantage, and if he grows his own young stock, and most of his own food for them, it seems as if nearly all was profit, or at least pay for his labor. And while they are growing, the manure heap is increasing in size, to help add fertility to the farm and increase its productivity.—American Cultivator.

Early Garden Vegetables.

There was a time when the gardener who had his produce ready for the market earlier than his less enterprising neighbor was well repaid for his care and trouble by better prices for the products. Then the early bird caught the wealthy consumer. Now the early worm in the Northern States finds his profits if not himself picked up by those in a Southern climate, who can plant, grow and put on the market a crop before the plow can penetrate the frozen soil of the Northern States. We are inclined to think the chance for profit to-day, for market gardeners here, is in growing such crops as will not mature until Southern produce no longer fills our markets, and perhaps in putting that in cold storage that it may not be brought out until there are indications that it is much wanted by those who are willing to pay liberal prices for it. Let early crops pass by, and strive to grow crops of such quality as will suit even those who have been using the earlier products of the South, which are not improved by long transportation.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

For Washing Vegetables.

A combined washing tank and drying table for vegetables, is illustrated in the Ohio Farmer. A is the tank, B the table, hinged to tank, and the legs hinged to table. When not in use, the two legs are folded over on the table, and the table folded over so as to make a lid for the tank, the legs folded.



TANK AND DRYING TABLE.

ing inside out of the way. The tank can be set anywhere for convenience. The bottom of the tank should be lower at one corner, with a hole there to let out water by withdrawing a plug. Potatoes and other vegetables should be washed before taking to market. They present a nice, clean appearance that makes them sell better.

Creamery Butter.

It is reported that in the vicinity of some of the best creameries in the butter-making sections it is difficult to obtain a package of really good creamery butter, unless it is sent from the city dealers who may have bought it right there. An ironclad contract places it all in the hands of certain dealers, and even those who place their milk in co-operative creameries are not able to obtain good butter for home use. This is but a mistake, for those which have a good reputation could easily have a certain number of pounds or tubs to be retained for home patrons, and it is said that some do this, avoiding their contracts by putting special brands on such lots.

Barley and Oats.

At the North Dakota Experiment Station they made a trial for nine months of the comparative value of feeding oats and barley to three horses and two mules. In every case of animals working in pairs at the same work, the one given barley made less

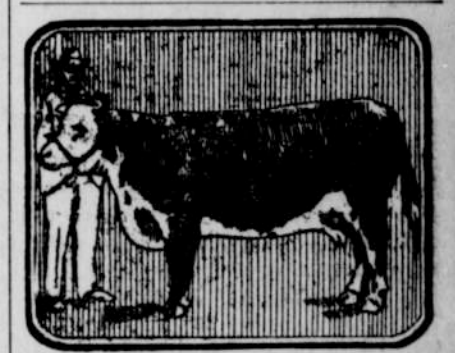
gain or lost more flesh, according to the work they were doing. When changed about the result was the same. The one that gained flesh on oats lost it on barley. Beside this if the barley feed was continued long, the animal that had it would refuse to eat the barley, sometimes for several meals. The rough fodder was the same, good timothy hay in all cases. They therefore decided that barley was not as valuable food for horses as oats when fed in equal weights.

The Cranberry Fireworm.

The larvae of Rhyacionia vacciniana, or cranberry fireworm, cause considerable damage to the cranberry crop of Massachusetts. The larvae of the first brood seldom cause much injury, while those of the second brood are often exceedingly destructive. Where the cranberry bogs can be flooded with water at the proper season for destroying the larvae, this method is very effective, but in many cases it is impossible to use water in this way. Experiments were tried with arsenate of lead, which was used as a spray at the rate of 9 pounds to 150 gallons of water. The first application was made in the early part of June. The second brood of caterpillars appeared during the first part of July, and a second application was made, the insecticide being used at the rate of 13½ pounds to 150 gallons of water. Nearly all the larvae were destroyed, and a great saving in the cranberry crop was the result of this method. It was found that three men with a good outfit could spray eight acres of cranberry bog in ten hours.

A \$5,000 Cow.

This cow was purchased at the Chicago stock yards recently for \$5,000 by N. W. Brown, of Delphi, Ind., and is



DOLLY II.

a Hereford. Carnation, a Kansas City cow, held the former world's record. A few weeks ago, at an exciting sale, J. C. Adams, of Moweaqua, Ill., bought the animal for \$3,700.

Fodder Corn.

The farmer who does not plan to have a field of corn fodder to use this summer for his milk cows will deserve no pity if he finds his milk supply so short next summer that it will not sell for enough to pay what it costs him for feed. The excess of rain during the first four months of this year may be taken as a good indication of a drought later on, and the crop is so easily and cheaply grown, so valuable needed for feeding green, and so easily kept for winter use if not fed in the summer that there seems no excuse for failing to produce it. There are other forage crops that have been highly recommended, but we think the corn crop is as well adapted to New England as any, and almost any one knows the soil and care it needs. We would put in one field in May and follow with others up to the middle of July to give continuous feeding when needed.—New England Homestead.

About Cows.

The Farm Journal says that a cow giving 5,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk will produce only \$50 worth of butter, while one that will produce 8,000 pounds of 5 per cent milk will produce \$100 worth of butter, and her calf is worth three times as much as that of the first. There will be little difference in the cost of keeping the two cows, so that where the first gives a profit of \$30 the latter will net the owner \$100, if we count the first cow's calf at \$10 and the other at \$30. Some people do not think there is much difference in cows, but some cows forget to pay their board bills, while others take great pleasure in supplying the table with luxuries, paying the interest, clothing the baby and paying the hired girl. The good cow is a poor farmer's friend.

Water and Drinking Vessel.

One of the most important things to be looked after in raising chicks is their drink. They should have fresh water placed in clean drinking fountains. A fountain that cannot be opened and cleaned never should be used, for a slimy substance will form on the inside of the fountain and unless removed will surely cause bowel trouble. Many persons have lost nearly all their chickens from this cause and then wondered why they are not successful.—Exchange.

Salting in the Churn.

Salting in the churn is practiced by many butter-makers and especially by farmers. The butter granules are allowed to reach the size of a grain of wheat, the salt is then added and the churn slowly revolved. It will not take the salt long to become thoroughly incorporated in the butter. The maker will soon be able to estimate the amount of salt required for any one churning.

Flies and Horses.

To prevent flies from worrying horses, take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves and pour thereon boiling water—about one pint to each large handful of leaves. Let this "walnut leaf tea" cool, bottle it off and, before the horse goes out, damp his ears and other parts most troubled by flies with the infusion, using a sponge for the purpose.